

1 / 15

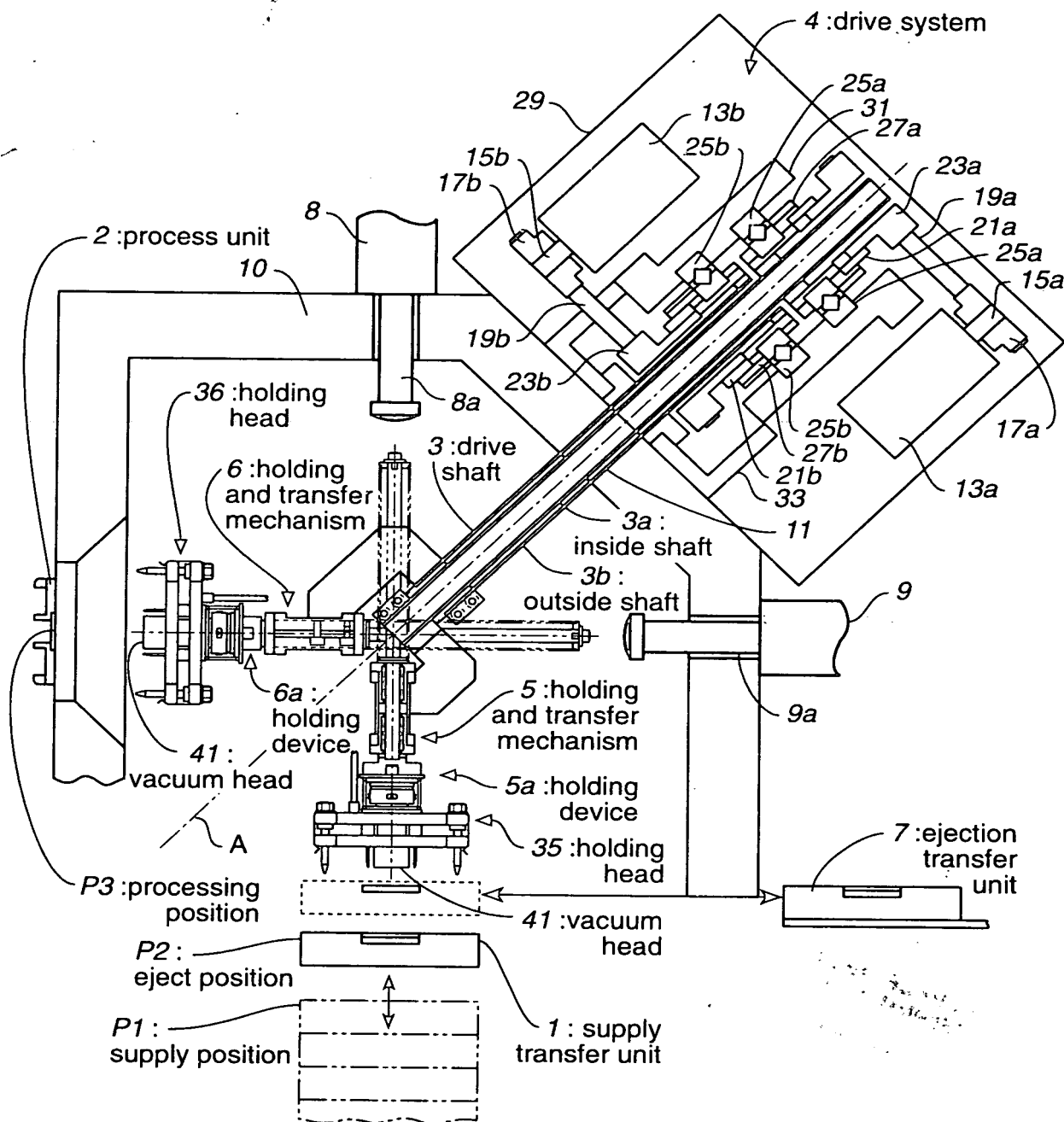


FIG. 1

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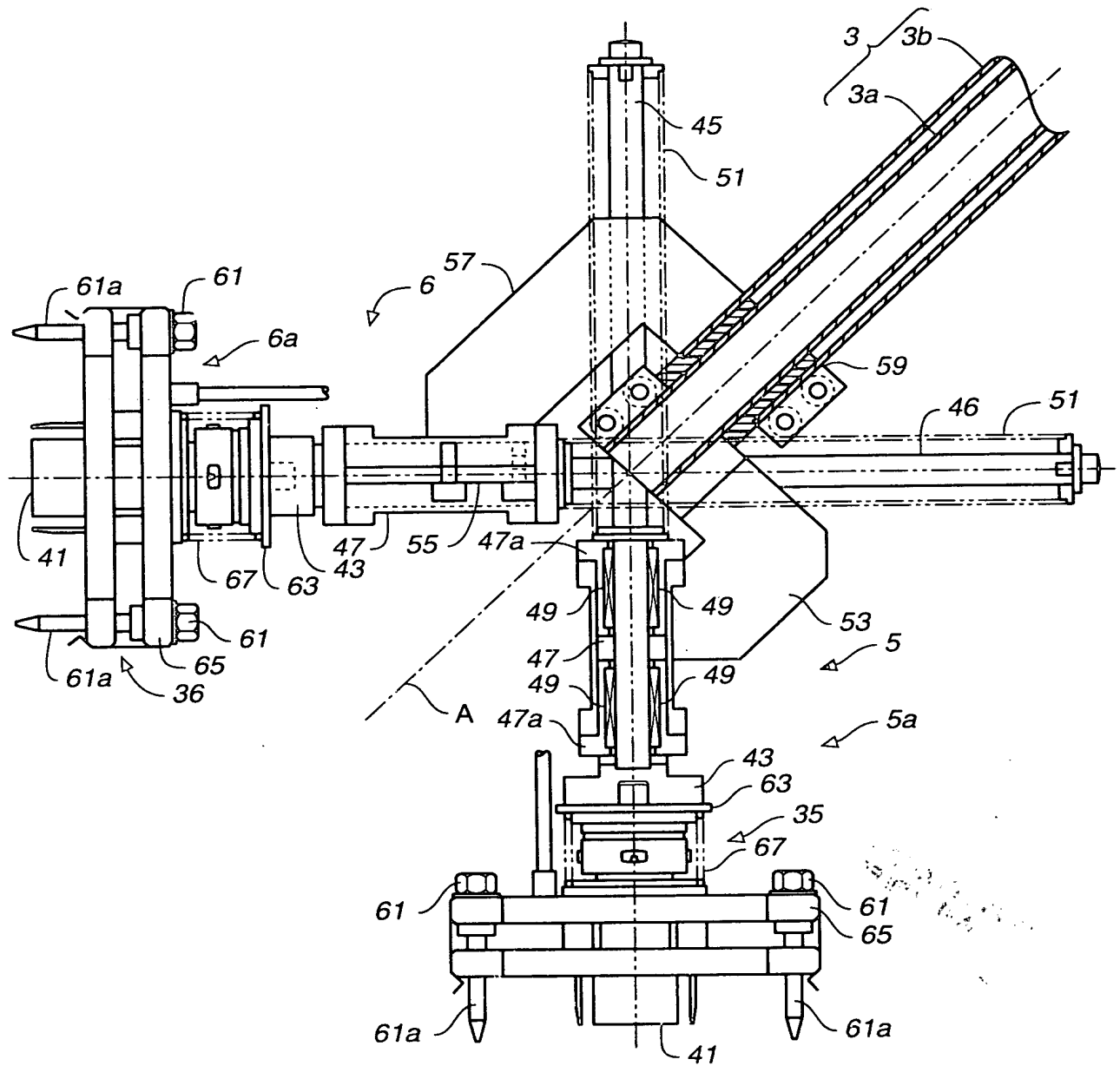


FIG. 2

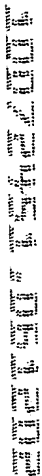


FIG. 3

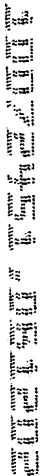


FIG. 4

11-11-74

+

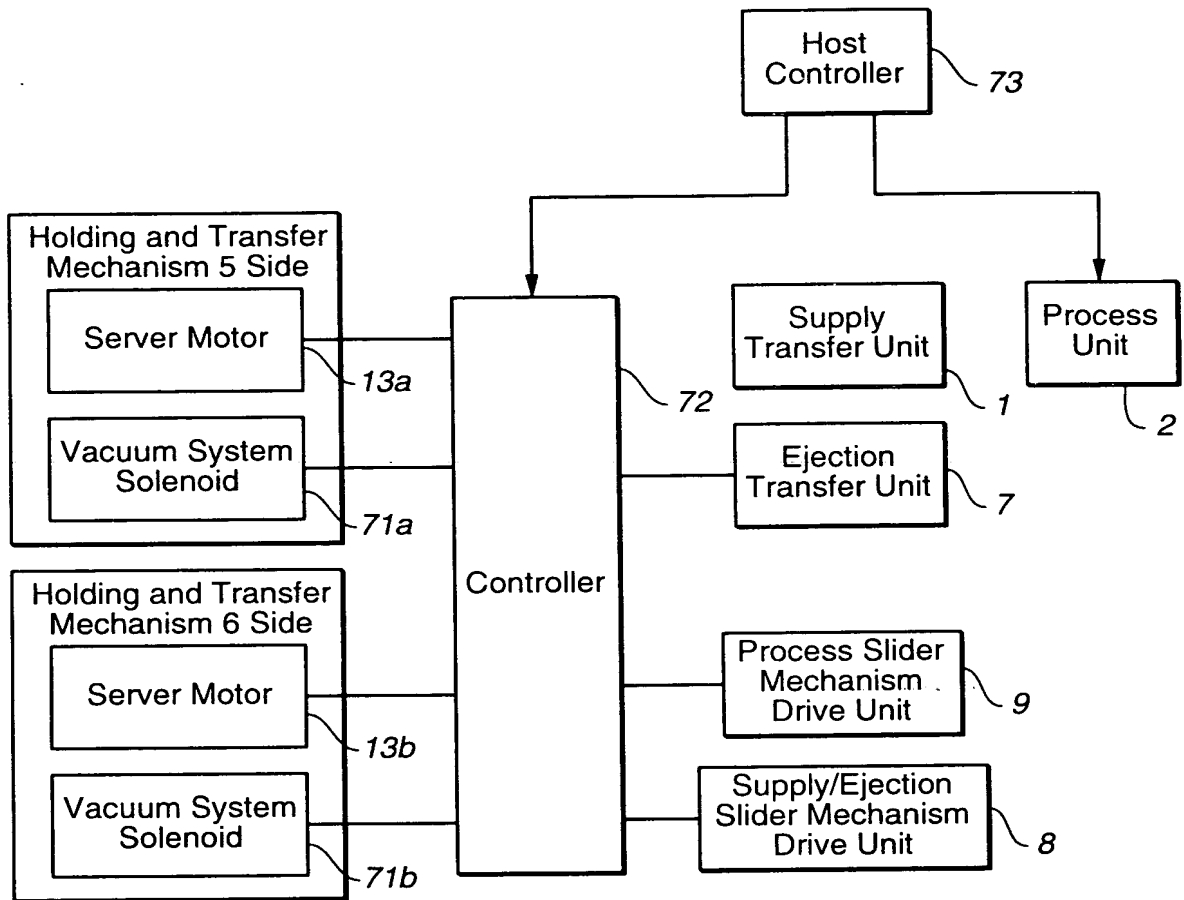
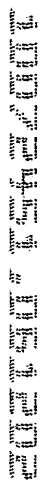


FIG. 5



+

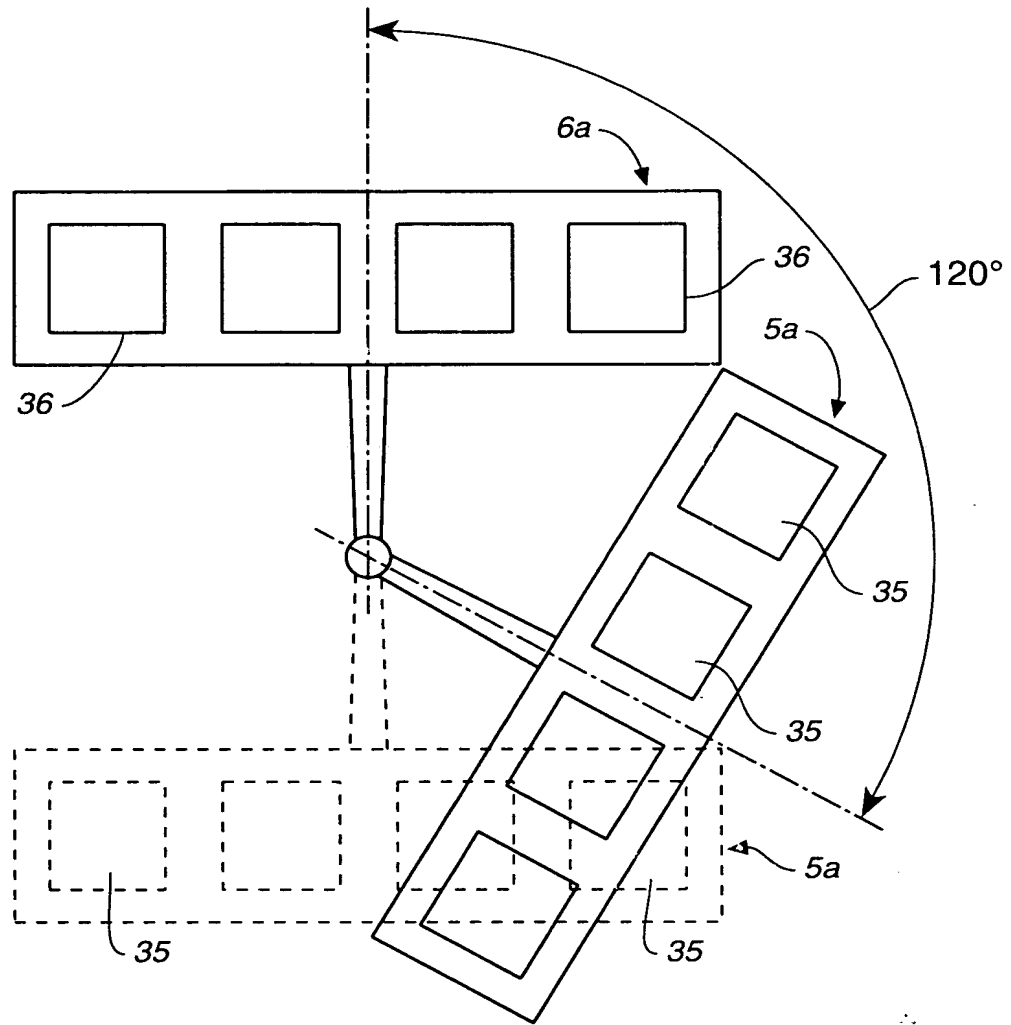


FIG. 7

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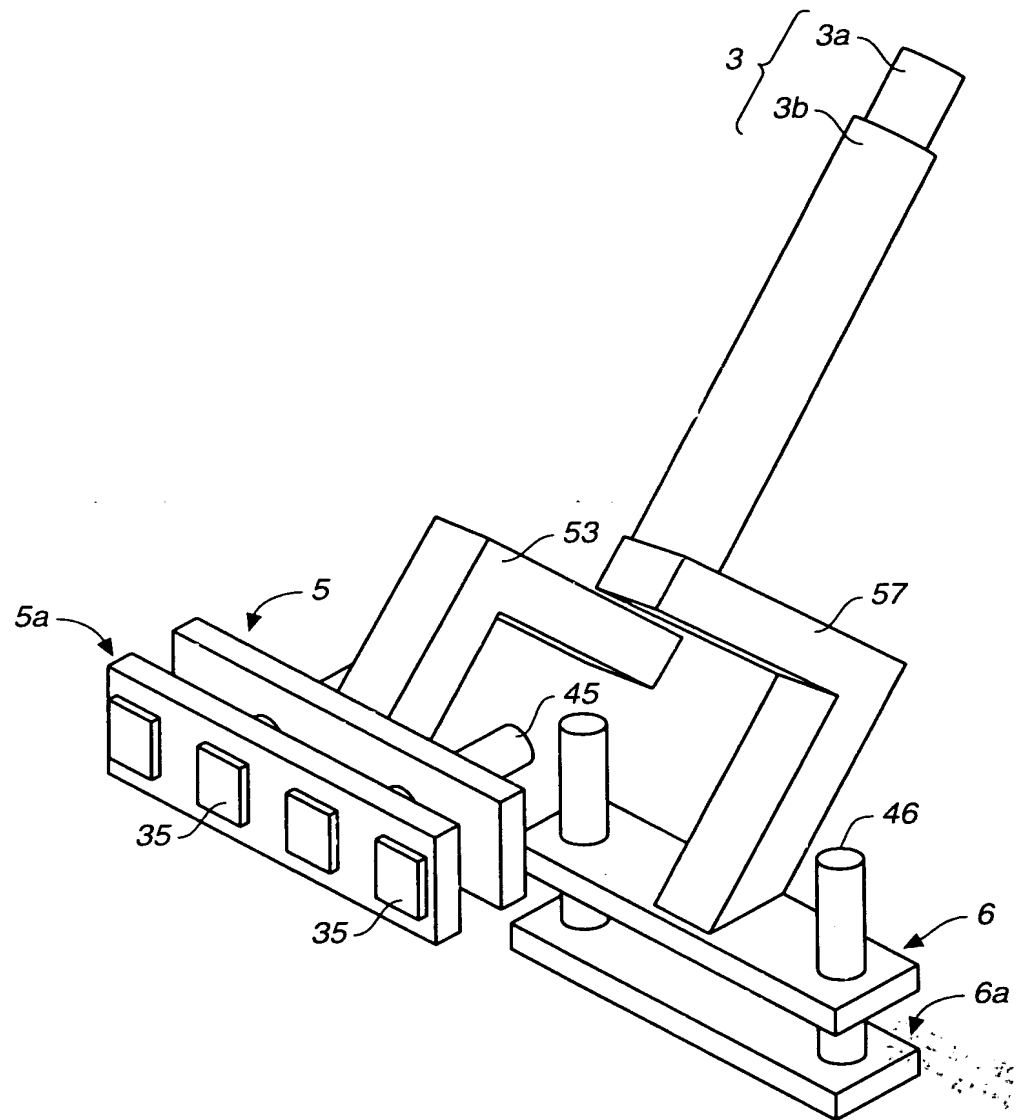


FIG._8

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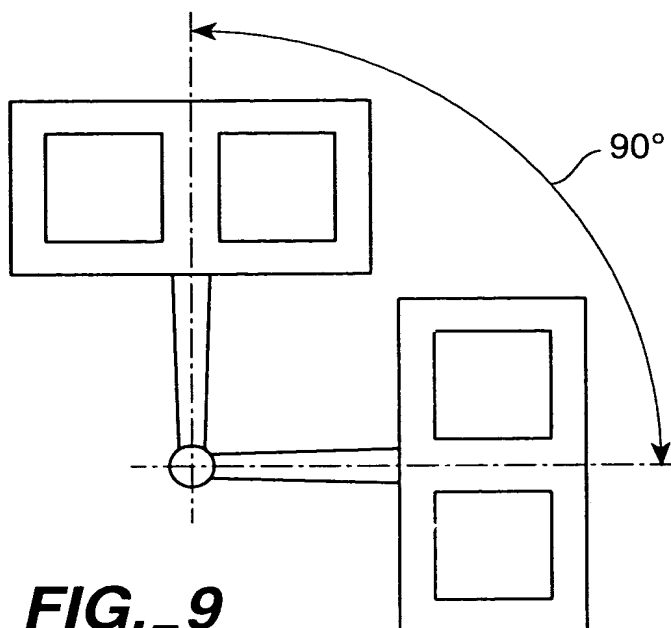


FIG. 9

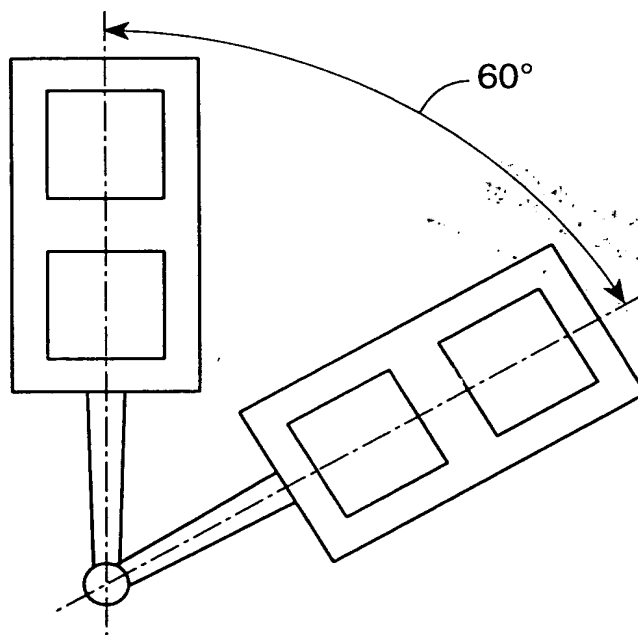
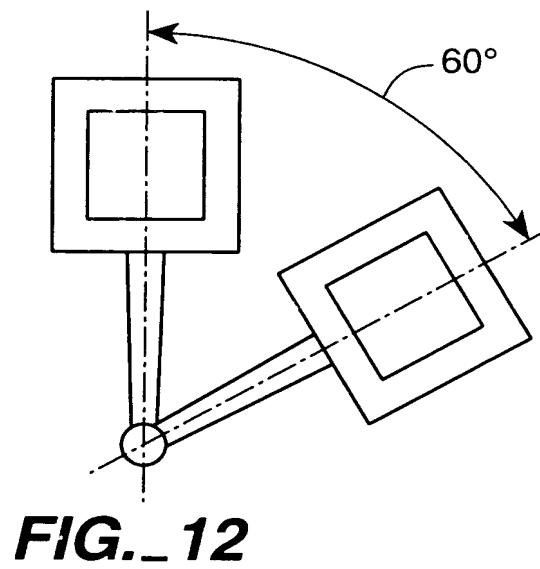
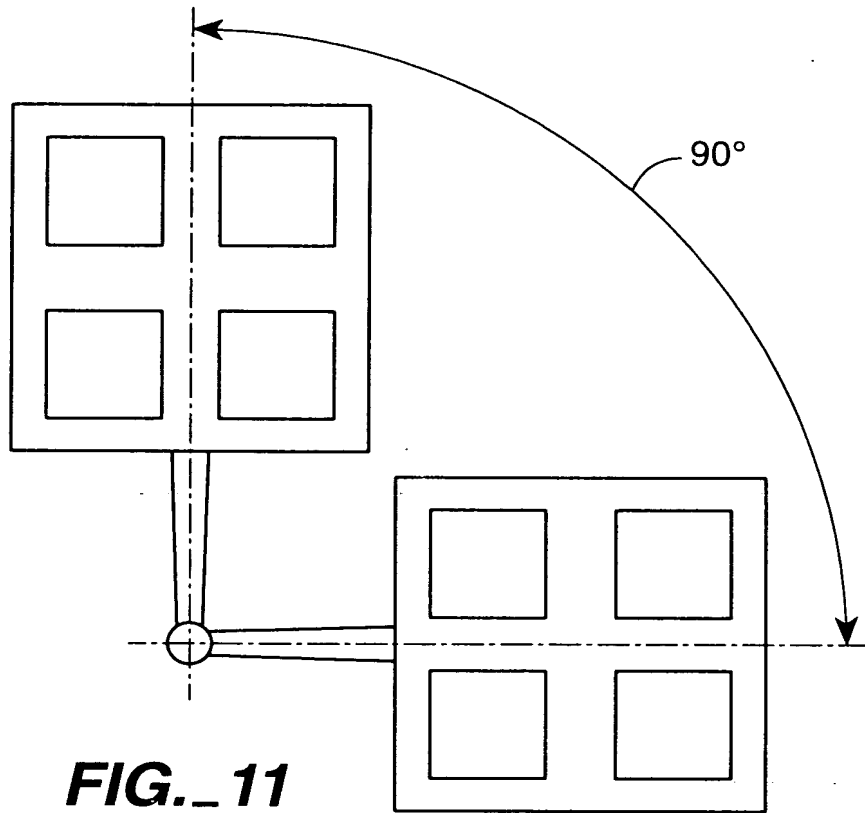


FIG. 10

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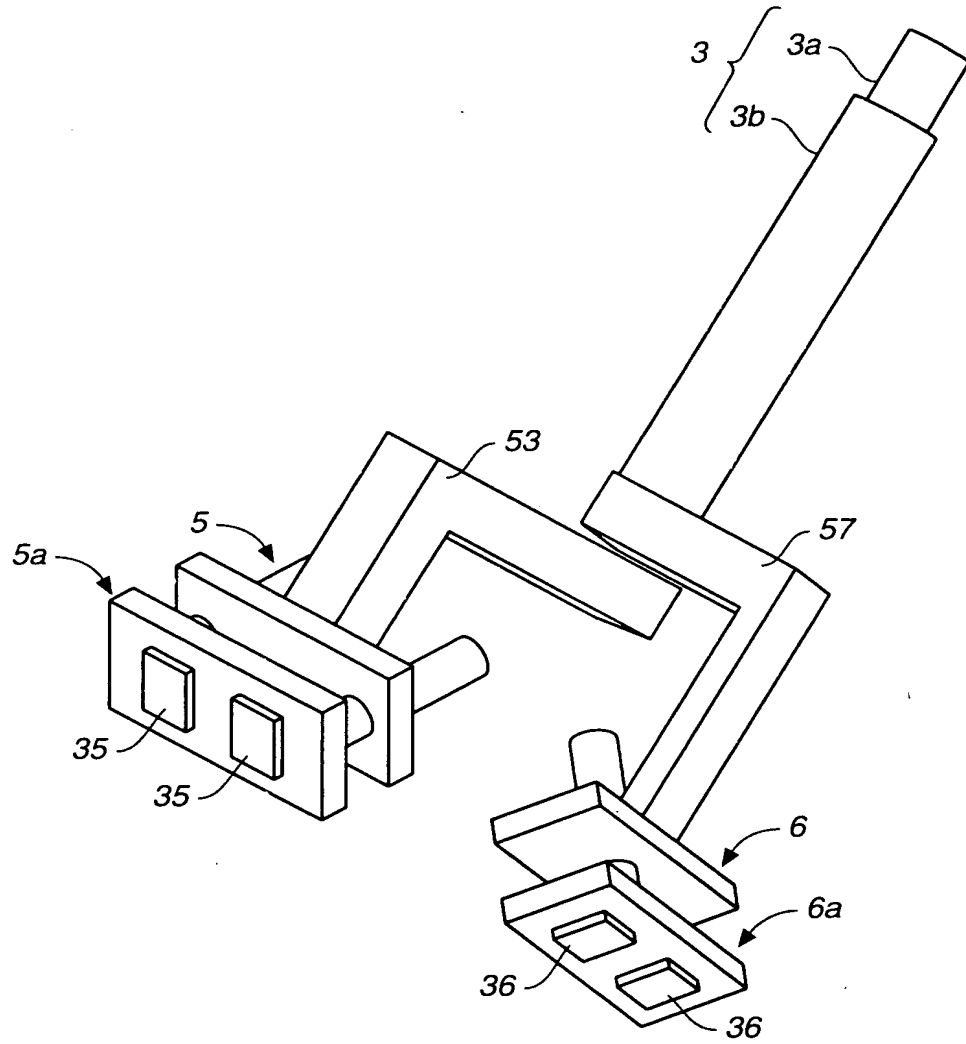
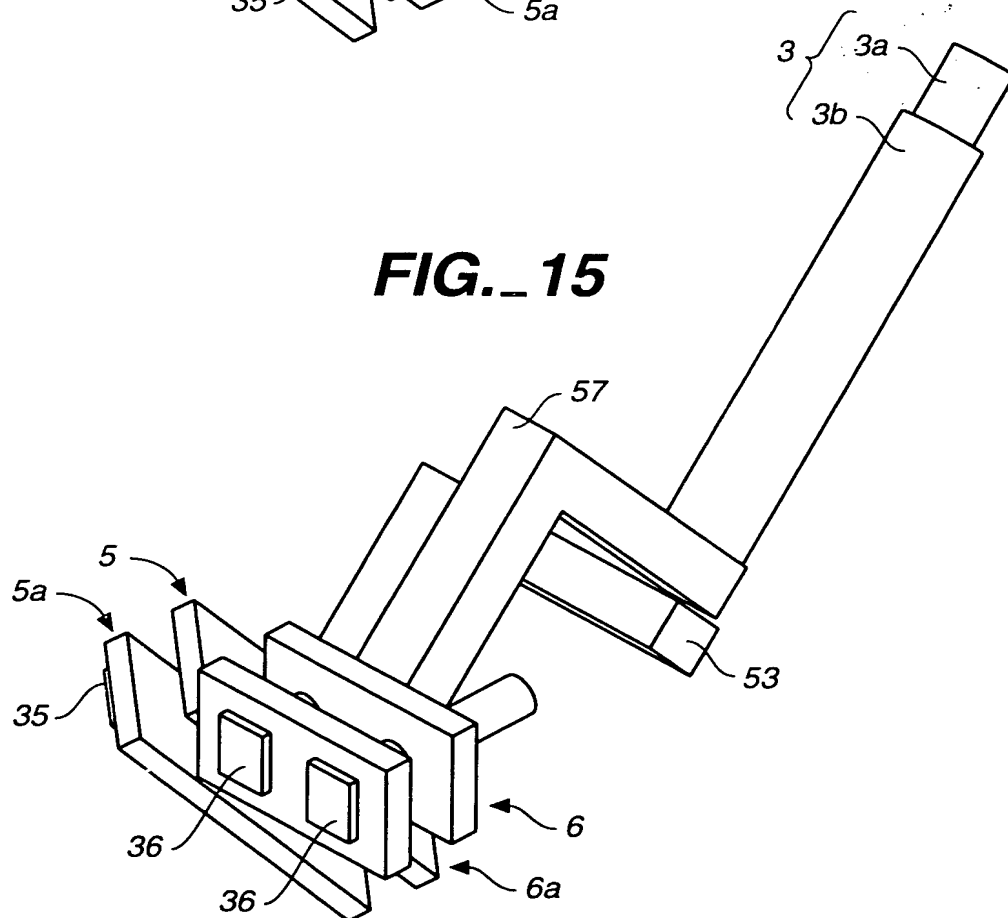


FIG. 13

[illegible][illegible]

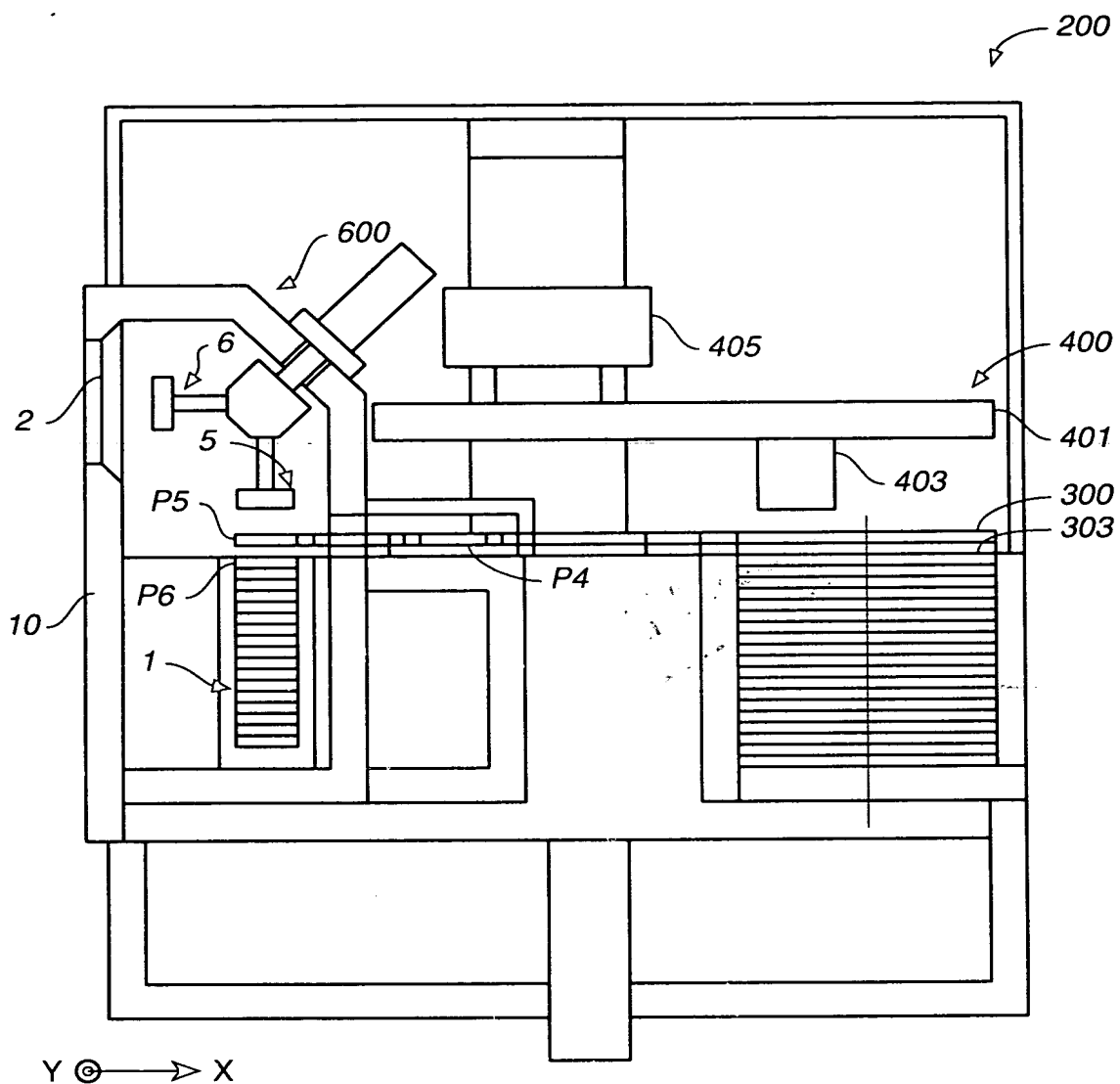


FIG. 16

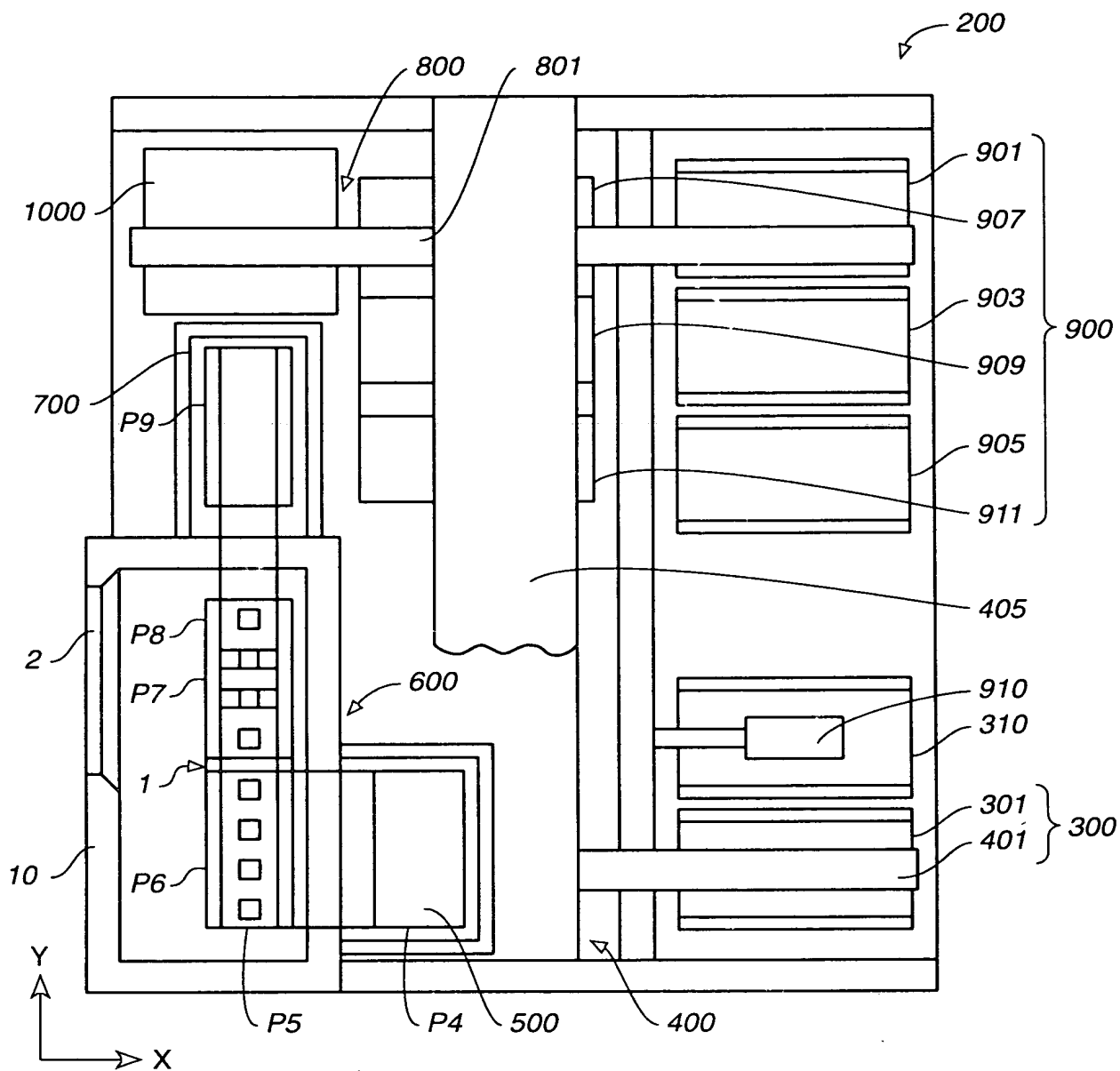


FIG. 17

- 220 : test head

The diagram shows a large rectangular base unit 200 with two wheels at the bottom. A smaller rectangular component, labeled 220 as the test head, is connected to the right side of the base unit. A wavy line connects the test head 220 to another rectangular component on the right, which is labeled 240 as the test body.

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$

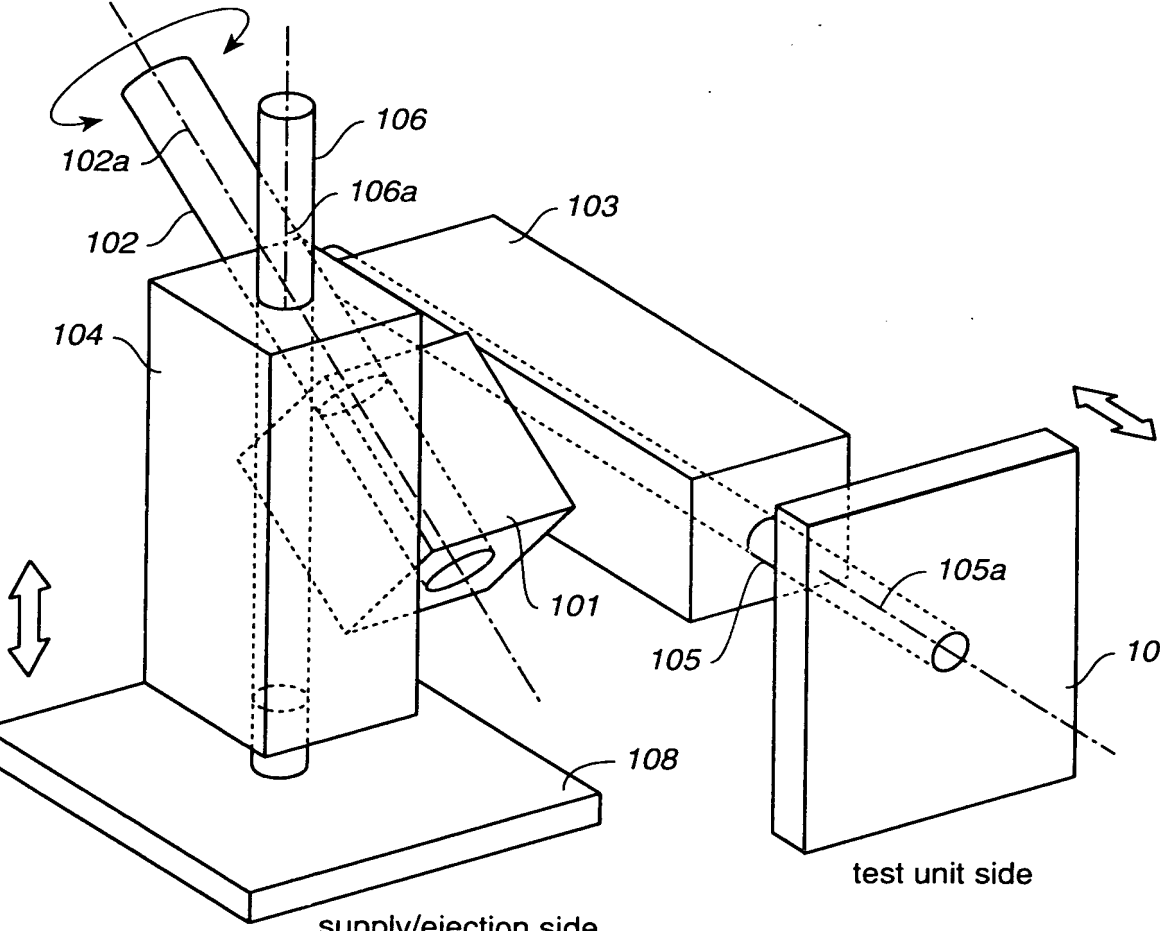


FIG. 19